Spain. A copy of the "Spolarium" now hangs in the Marble Hall in Manila. Other well-known paintings of Luna were "En el 'Trinclinium,'" "Pueblo y **Reyes,"** and "The Blood Compact.[73] The latter now greets the eye as one ascends the grand staircase in Malacaiian Palace in Manila. Hidalgo's paintings include "Oedipus and Antigone" and "Las Virgenes Cristianas Expuestas al Populacho."

Modern painting is not without its masters, with the outstanding figures Fabian de la Rosa, the Director of the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines, and Fernando Amorsolo. The last-named has gained a deserved reputation for brilliant mastery of his genius and is more and more giving a Philippine setting to his pictures.

Filipino sculptors have also executed beautiful works of art. In pre-Spanish days, the Filipinos carved their idols, and even yet a recrudescence of this talent may be seen in the primitive but nevertheless pretty objects made by the mountain peoples. The town of Paete, Laguna, has long attracted attention on account of the ability of its residents in sculpture. The carvings in the churches, notably those in the St. Ignacio (Jesuit) Church in Manila, made by Filipino artisans, are symphonies of beauty. The most distinguished Filipino sculptor is Guillermo Tolentino, who is an assiduous and productive worker in his chosen field. His latest masterpiece is his monument to the Filipino patriot, Andres Bonifacio.

The Bonifacio monument is far superior to the more pretentious mausoleum to Rizal on the Luneta in Manila, which is

the world's ugliest national monument and which the irreverent refer to as a bottle. And speaking of monuments, the one honoring Miguel de Legaspi and Andres de Urdaneta, overlooking the Luneta and Manila Bay, which was put in place soon after the American occupation, still surpasses all others in the Islands in appropriateness of location and design.